

Errata sheet
for

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R9-2002-0002
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0109363

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

U.S. NAVY

NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The following changes to tentative Order No. R9-2002-0002 reflect adjustments to address comments submitted to the Regional Board by interested persons and the deliberations of the Regional Board. The deleted text is shown as *strikethrough*; added text is shown as *underlined*.

Findings

Modify **Finding 8** as noted.

8. The Clean Water Act, Section 402(p)(3)(A), requires ~~that permits for discharges associated with industrial activity include requirements necessary to meet water quality standards~~ be regulated in a manner that will ensure attainment of water quality standards or objectives. ~~This Order requires the discharger to achieve effluent limits for toxicity in its industrial storm water discharge. This Order requires the industrial storm water discharges from the SUBASE be free from toxic materials in toxic amounts.~~

Add the following new **Findings 10 and 11** as noted. Renumber original **Finding 10 and 11** etc. accordingly.

10. The Navy conducts ship repair and maintenance activities on ships, and on the piers and shoreside facilities at SUBASE using Naval personnel and civilian contractors. Ship repair

and maintenance activities include abrasive blasting, hydroblasting, metal grinding, painting, tank cleaning, removal of bilge and ballast water, removal of anti-fouling paint, sheet metal work, electrical work, mechanical repair, engine repair, hull repair, and sewage disposal. Waste discharges from ship repair and maintenance activities such as hydraulic fluid, paint chips, and debris can cause high concentrations of copper, zinc, and other metals, and oil and grease in the industrial storm water runoff. High concentrations of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges can be toxic to aquatic organisms. Because of the potential for toxicity in the industrial storm water discharges, this Order includes limits for toxicity in the industrial storm water discharges.

11. The Basin Plan water quality objective for toxicity states that "All waters shall be maintained free from toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to or produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. . . ." The CWA Sec. 101(a)(3) declares "that it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited." By complying with the industrial storm water discharge specifications for toxicity in this Order, the discharges of industrial storm water will be non-toxic. The receiving waters will not become toxic from the industrial storm water discharge.

In order to evaluate the toxicity limit of 90% survival rate, 50% of the time, for industrial storm water discharges, the U.S. Navy shall conduct a study to evaluate various toxicity limits or standards which protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

Finding 19 shall be modified as noted:

19. Sections 13263 and 13377 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act require waste discharge requirements to implement and ensure compliance with applicable federal regulations implementing the Clean Water Act as well as state and regional water quality control plans and policies, including Bays and Estuaries Policy, Anti-Degradation Policy, Implementation Policy, Basin Plan, Thermal Plan etc.

The Navy may apply for an exception to the temperature limits in this Order and for a modification to this Order by complying with Section 316(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, and subsequent federal regulations

including 40 CFR 122. Any exception must also receive the concurrence of the State Board.

Add new **Finding 22** below, renumber current Finding 22.

22. The Discharger will conduct sediment monitoring around San Diego Bay pursuant to the Regional Board's process for the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Therefore, this Order does not need to include sediment monitoring other than the sediment monitoring conducted for the TMDL process.

The following **Prohibitions A.** shall be modified as noted:

The thermal waste discharge from the diesel engine cooling water discharge at the *Magnetic Silencing Facility* (MSF) shall not be greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water unless the Regional Board grants, and the State Water Resources Control Board concurs with, an exception to the 4°F temperature limit pursuant to the General Water Quality Provisions of the Thermal Plan.

The following **Discharge Specifications** are modified as noted:

4. a. For the SUBASE facility, effective 2 4 years after the adoption of this Order, in a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay (toxicity) test, undiluted storm water runoff associated with industrial activity shall not produce less than 90% survival, 50% of the time, and not less than 70 percent survival 10% of the time, using standard test species and protocol. During the 2 year period before the effective date of the toxicity limit, the acute toxicity survival rate shall be a performance goal.
- b. During the 4-year period before the effective date of the toxicity limit set forth in paragraph a of this Specification, the U.S. Navy shall conduct a study of the toxicity in storm water discharges from all areas of SUBASE at which industrial activities are undertaken and shall recommend a scientifically valid survival rate for acute exposure to discharges of storm water from industrial areas at SUBASE. The study may include a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE), or a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

The following **PROVISIONS D.** shall be deleted:

- ~~1. Within 1 year of the adoption of this Order the discharger shall develop and submit to this Regional Board for review a sediment monitoring program plan analyzing the potential impacts to the sediments from the discharges of storm water or other waste discharges containing high levels of copper and zinc. Upon the request of this Regional Board the discharger shall modify the sediment monitoring program plan. The sediment monitoring program plan must include monitoring for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).~~

The following **Notifications G.** are added and modified as noted:

5. This order supersedes the requirements of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, for the Naval Submarine Base, San Diego (SUBASE); the Magnetic Silencing Facility (MSF); Space and Naval Warfare System Center, San Diego, Point Loma Campus (SSC San Diego, PLC); Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Old Town Campus (SSC San Diego, OTC); and the Fleet Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Point Loma.
6. This Order supersedes the requirements of the General Utility Vault Permit, Water Quality Order No. 2001-11-DWQ, for the NBPL Complex.
57. This Order expires on ~~August 14~~ September 11, 2007.

Monitoring and Reporting Program**No. R9-2002-0002**

shall be modified as noted below.

Section B, **Effluent Discharge**, shall be modified as follows:

12. Miscellaneous Discharges (except for discharges regulated by Order No. R9-2002-0020, NPDES No. CAG6790001 (i.e., Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water discharges) or other applicable NPDES permits)

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the miscellaneous discharges.

Section C, **Industrial Storm Water Monitoring**, shall be modified as follows:

3. Monitoring for Toxicity at SUBASE

~~Annually, the discharger must sample at least one industrial storm water discharge event at the SUBASE for acute toxicity. The industrial storm water monitoring must be representative of and be from each of the individual industrial activity areas typically sampled at SUBASE as identified by the NBPL in its NOI. The acute toxicity test must be a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay (toxicity) test of undiluted storm water runoff associated with industrial activity. The acute toxicity testing must use the protocol in the 2001 Ocean Plan.~~

Effective 4-years after the adoption of this Order, the discharger must analyze a representative sample from each area at the SUBASE at which industrial activities are conducted for acute toxicity during at least one storm water discharge event annually. The acute toxicity test must be a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay (toxicity) test of undiluted storm water runoff associated with industrial activity. The acute toxicity testing must use the protocol in the 2001 Ocean Plan.

Interim toxicity monitoring study

During the first 4-years of this monitoring and reporting program the discharger shall analyze at least one industrial

storm water discharge event at a minimum of 3 representative locations for acute toxicity survival test annually; or,

The discharger may analyze the industrial storm water discharges according to a toxicity study plan that will be developed by the discharger in consultation with the Regional Board. The discharger must submit an annual report for the interim toxicity monitoring study describing the status of the toxicity study and must include any sampling analyses conducted for the toxicity study.

Section D, **Sediment Monitoring**, shall be deleted:

~~D. SEDIMENT MONITORING~~

~~Pursuant to the sediment monitoring report required by Provision D.1 of Order No. R9-2002-0002, the discharger shall develop and implement a sediment monitoring study to evaluate the sediment quality adjacent to locations identified as having significant copper and zinc concentrations. If the study determines that further sediment monitoring is needed, the discharger shall submit the sediment monitoring data annually or as identified in the sediment monitoring report.~~

Section F, **Monitoring of the Implementation Policy**, shall be modified as follows:

a. Priority Pollutants

In order to comply with the Implementation Policy, the discharger shall monitor the following discharges and the receiving waters for the priority pollutants listed in Appendix A prior to March 14 no later than June 1, 2003, and submit the results to this Regional Board ~~prior to April 14~~ no later than August 1, 2003:

1. Steam Condensate;
2. Diesel Engine Cooling Water;
3. MSF Pier Cleaning
4. Dolphin Pools;
5. Unused Bay Water;
6. Abalone and Bioassay Tank;
7. Boom Cleaning;
8. Mammal Enclosure Cleaning;
9. Small Boat Rinsing; and

10. Miscellaneous, except for discharges of potable water and hydrostatic test water regulated by Order No. R9-2002-0020, NPDES No. CAG6790001, or other applicable NPDES permits.

b. Dioxin and Congeners

~~In order to comply with the Implementation Policy,~~ The Discharger shall monitor the discharges listed above and the receiving waters for the 17 congeners of 2,3,7,8-TCDD listed in the State Implementation Policy once during wet weather and once during dry weather ~~each of the next three years~~ and submit the results to this Regional Board ~~annually with its first or second annual report.~~

Section G, **MONITORING REPORT SCHEDULE**, shall be modified as follows:

Monitoring reports shall be submitted to this Regional Board according to the dates in the schedule in Table 4.
Monitoring and Reporting Schedule.

Table 4. Monitoring and Reporting Schedule.

Reporting Frequency	Report Period	Report Due
Quarterly	January through March	May 1
Quarterly	April through June	August 1
Quarterly	July through September	November 1
Quarterly	October through December	February 1
Annually	January through December	March 1
Annual storm water monitoring	July 1 through June 30	August 1
Instances of noncompliance	per <i>Monitoring Provision A.9</i> , page M-3	As specified in <i>Monitoring Provision A.9</i> , page M-3
Appendix A Priority Pollutants	August 14, 2002 through March 14, 2003 September 11, 2002 through June 30, 2003	April 14, August 1, 2003
Annually Appendix A 2,3,7,8-TCDD and congeners	August 14 through August 13 September 11, 2002 through June 30, 2003, or 2004	May 10 August 1, 2003 or August 1, 2004

H. ENDNOTE REFERENCES

1. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected over a shorter period if necessary to ensure that the constituent/parameter concentration in the sample is the same as that at the sampling location at the time the sample is collected.

Ordered by: _____tentative_____
JOHN H. ROBERTUS
Executive Officer

Date: ~~August 14~~ September 11, 2002

Errata Sheet
for
Fact Sheet
for
Tentative
Order No. R9-2002-0002

The Fact Sheet for Order No. R9-2002-0002 shall be modified as noted below.

Section III, **Industrial Storm Water Discharges** shall be modified as follows:

a. Naval Submarine Base, San Diego (SUBASE)

Effluent limits are included in the tentative Order for industrial storm water discharges from the SUBASE. The effluent limit requires the industrial storm water discharges from the SUBASE be free from toxic materials in toxic amounts (CWA, Section 101(a)(3)). The specifications for storm water toxicity are a performance goal for ~~2~~ 4 years and are an enforceable limit after ~~2~~ 4 years from the adoption of the tentative Order.

h. Multi-Sector Permit and Industrial Storm Water Monitoring Data

The storm water monitoring data from the SUBASE and from the shipyards in the San Diego Region indicates that the concentrations of copper and zinc in the storm water from the SUBASE are toxic. The tentative Order requires that industrial storm water discharges from the SUBASE achieve a toxicity survival rate of 90% survival, 50% of the time and not less than 70% survival, 10% of the time. The tentative Order allows the SUBASE ~~2~~ 4 years from the adoption date of the tentative Order to achieve the specified toxicity survival rate. For the interim period, the specified toxicity survival rate is a performance goal.

Section V., **Basis for Conditions in the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR)** shall be modified as follows:

e. Metals

Industrial storm water discharge requirements and specifications, ~~sediment monitoring~~, and storm water monitoring and reporting requirements are included in tentative Order No. R9-2002-0002. The requirements are described in the *Industrial Storm Water* section of this Fact Sheet.

~~Sediment monitoring is required to evaluate the metal concentrations in the sediments adjacent to the storm water discharge locations that have had historical copper concentrations greater than 63 µg/L and zinc concentrations greater than 117 µg/L. The discharger will be required to develop and implement a monitoring program for sediments.~~

At the April 10, 2002, Regional Board meeting, the Navy ~~has~~ indicated that they are currently participating in monitoring for total maximum daily load (TMDL) at the 32nd Street Naval Station; they have participated in the BPTCP; and have existing sediment monitoring programs. ~~The tentative Order allows the Navy to develop and propose a monitoring program. Any information the Navy submits as a sediment monitoring program will be evaluated. The tentative Order allows the Navy discretion to develop the sediment monitoring program and allows Regional Board staff discretion when reviewing any proposed sediment monitoring program.~~ The tentative Order does not require sediment monitoring. The Navy will conduct sediment monitoring around San Diego Bay pursuant to the Regional Board's process for the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

f. Toxicity

~~Sediment monitoring will be used to evaluate the impacts from potential toxicity caused by metal concentrations in the storm water discharges. The sediment can accumulate metal concentrations from industrial storm water discharges or other sources with significant concentrations of metals.~~